

Appendix W

Data Processing and Analysis

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Processing Docketed Event Records

We initially processed the raw data received from the courts as separate elements and subjected them to a series of data-cleaning procedures and data-integrity tests (these procedures were described in Appendix V). Once these preliminary procedures were completed, the data were ready for further processing to transform the individual pieces into a set of categorized event records that could be used to derive the event frequencies used in the case-weight computations. Table W1, below, provides a brief description of the major computer programs used to process and analyze event records. Figure W1, also included in this appendix, is a basic flowchart of the event-processing procedures.

Building a Composite Event Record

We built a composite record for each docketed event by joining together related information from several data tables (e.g., event, relief, order-action, and judge information) using available database links. Often during this process more than one judge record was matched to an event record (e.g., both the district judge assigned to the case and the magistrate judge to whom the motion was referred) resulting in a duplication of the basic event record. Subsequent processing detected and eliminated duplicate records.

The composite records initially contained only the court-specific codes that characterized the docketed event. The next step was to match the codes on each event record against the cross-reference tables—built earlier from each court’s code-description files—and transfer to the event records the standard project categorizations for the event.

Evaluating and Filtering Event Records

We then passed this final set of joined and categorized event records through a series of filtering programs designed to identify and refine the specific docketed events that would be used in the case-weight computations. The programs used a standard record format that incorporated case identification, event categorizations, and docketing context and sequencing information to facilitate the flow of data from one processing program to the next.

For the initial stages of this processing, the data were processed court-by-court. The first set of programs substantially reduced the number of event records, however, and completed all court-specific processing. Consequently, for final processing we aggregated the records from all courts that used the same database system. Throughout, separate but functionally equivalent programs were used to handle the data from the ICMS and CM/ECF database systems.

The principal transitions and operational decisions involved in this phase of the analysis were included in the main text of the report. Some additional technical information, however, is included here:

- The first filtering program identified events that required further processing and wrote them out to type-specific output files (e.g., motion related filings, orders, and hearings; non-motion orders; proceedings; case indicators). Case and event identifiers, event cross-reference codes, additional context information, and sequencing data were included on the output records. Context and sequencing information was used in later processing to interpret or resolve missing or ambiguous event categorizations.
- We grouped related filings, hearings, and orders on motions together using internal database cross-references and processed them as a unit. We counted multiple orders referring to the same motion only once. Orders were categorized primarily in reference to the relief requested in the motion—therefore, it was difficult to distinguish early scheduling and procedural orders related to the motion (e.g., extension of time to file a response to the motion to dismiss, which were not to be counted) from an order addressing the merits of the motion (e.g., granting or denying the motion to dismiss itself, which was to be counted). The operational decision to count only one order per motion avoided double counting these less burdensome preliminary rulings.
- We only counted orders issued on the set of motions specifically identified by the Judge Advisory Group (e.g., motions for summary judgment, to dismiss, for injunctive relief, related to evidence, to discovery, etc.; see Appendix O for a complete listing).
- We processed separately orders and opinions that were not issued in response to a specific docketed motion yet still needed to be included in the event counts (e.g., criminal judgments, CJA assignments and payments). We later joined these orders with the orders on motions to produce a complete set of orders issued. During this processing we identified and eliminated all duplicate records.
- Conferences, hearings, and trials conducted by district judges were counted in the case-weight computations. The FJC programs accommodated two different approaches that courts used to docket judicial proceedings. Some courts explicitly identified the nature of the proceeding (e.g., a status conference, an arraignment) in the primary event code and then used other information in the entry (e.g., order-action codes) to indicate whether the proceeding was held, scheduled, cancelled, etc. Other courts docketed a generic “minutes” event to indicate that a proceeding was held, and then used other information on the record to identify the type of proceeding. During processing, the programs evaluated record and context information to convert minutes events into the appropriate specific pro-

ceeding. In the final phase of processing, we converted any remaining minutes events to hearings or conferences based on the proportions in which known proceedings occurred for each case type.

- Information on the number of trials held was obtained from two different sources: (1) the docket entries extracted from the courts' databases, and (2) the JS-10 reports of Trials and Other Court Activity. The records from the two sources were initially processed separately, but then the files were merged. The merged files were sorted and the entries were compared to identify and remove duplicates. Because the trial time estimates used in the case-weighting computations were based on JS-10 data that represented multi-day trials as a single event, individual days of trial that were docketed separately in the extracted data were aggregated together and counted as a single trial event.
- The JS-10 data used in the matches included reports on all trials completed from calendar years 1996 through 2002. The JS-10 trial information was matched to the cases in the analysis using case and, in criminal cases, defendant identifiers. For multidefendant criminal cases from CM/ECF courts, processing variables on the JS-10 trial records were used to identify the specific defendants represented in the trial, and trial records were replicated so that a record could be processed for each defendant.
- Only district judge events were counted; magistrate judge events were excluded. Not all events could be matched to a judge record in order to definitively determine if a district judge had issued the order or conducted the proceeding, however. For all orders, and for hearings conducted in ICMS courts, events with an undetermined judge were included in the calculations. An unusually large number of proceedings (approximately 66%) in CM/ECF courts, however, could not be clearly identified as district judge events. To avoid overrepresentation of judge events in these cases, some hearing events were excluded from the calculations (approximately 39% of the hearings conducted in CM/ECF cases). The individual events to be excluded were selected randomly, in proportion to the rate of magistrate judge proceedings known by case and event type in ICMS courts where judge identification was more consistent. Arraignments and motion hearings, especially in fraud and drug distribution cases, had the highest rates of exclusion.

Assigning a Final Computation Category

After all the filtering programs were executed, we performed a final evaluation of all retained events to assign each event to a final computation category. During this pass, case and case-type characteristics were used to (1) consolidate detailed events into a more generic category (e.g., orders on various types of motions to dismiss were all counted as "Orders on Substantive Motions"); (2) filter out

events that were not to be included in the final calculations (e.g., orders on motions to seal were counted for criminal cases but not for civil cases); (3) identify the correct computation category (e.g., orders on discovery motions were placed in a separate “Discovery” category for civil cases but included in the “Order on Other Enumerated Motions” category for criminal cases); and (4) perform other case-type-specific special handling required to comply with processing decisions made at the National Consensus Meeting (e.g., treat substantive motions that were affirmed or reversed in record review cases as if they were orders on summary judgment motions; consolidate all orders on substantive motions in death penalty habeas cases so that only one summary judgment order was included in the computations). Table W2, included in this appendix, lists the specific case-weight computation category that was associated with each of the various event subcategories.

Table W1: Brief Description of Major Data-Processing and Analysis Programs

Processing Task	SAS Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added segments of macro programming code at the beginning and end of each main program. Controlled which courts' data would be processed by the main program. 	<p>ICMS_macro_shell version: 1.0 date: 04-Mar-2004 source data file: <i>summary</i></p> <p><i>Summary</i> data table contained a list of courts indicating whether the court sent data, what type of data, and the location of raw and processed data files on disk.</p>
<p><i>Preliminary data cleaning tasks also performed by this program are described in Appendix V.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed CASE-based joins including creating the <i>caseflgs</i> data table with computed flag and count fields. Performed EVENT-based joins that constructed a first-level event record by using cross-reference codes and linkage tables to join event, relief, and order-action information. 	<p>xtract_processing_ICMS version: 1.7 date: 17-Mar-2004 principal source data files: <i>asccases, cases, dplink1, dplink2, events, js2, judge, party, reliefs, who</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>caseflgs</i> <i>evntrlfjn</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used macro shell to process all CM/ECF courts. Performed CASE-based joins including creating the <i>caseflgs</i> data table with computed flag and count fields. Performed EVENT-based joins that constructed a first-level event record by using cross-reference codes and linkage tables to join <i>dktntry</i>, <i>dktpart</i>, <i>dktperson</i>, <i>motion</i>, and <i>judge</i> information. 	<p>caseflgs_jdglinks_CMECF version: 1.2 date: 09-Apr-2004 principal source data files: <i>asccases, asclead, ascmember, efcaseflgs, cases, codes, dktntry, dktpart, dktperson, doctype, filer, js23, js56, judge, motion, party</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>caseflgs</i> <i>ntrypartjdg</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used macro shell to process all courts. 	<p>add_code_descriptions_ICMS_cvr</p>

Note: This list primarily describes the programs used to process data from the ICMS courts. Separate but equivalent programs were used to process CM/ECF data. Entries for CM/ECF programs are included if they represent important differences in processing that need to be noted.

Table W1: Brief Description of Major Data-Processing and Analysis Programs (continued)

Processing Task	SAS Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used court identification and event/relief codes to match each of the docketed events in the selected court’s data to the court-specific interpretation. • Appended the project categorization labels from the matched code record to the docketed event record. • Attached a judge identifier to each event record that had a cross-reference to case participant records. • Generated a set of second-level analysis records for further processing. 	<p>version: 3.1 date: 28-Apr-2004 principal source data files: <i>caseflgs</i> <i>evntrlfjn</i> <i>allevntmtch4</i> <i>allrelfmtch4</i> <i>allordrmtch3</i> <i>whodata</i> <i>judgedata</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>evtrlfwho</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used macro shell to process all courts. • Processed fully joined and categorized docket event records case by case. • Read each record and dispatched it for processing based on the project categorization codes for the event and computed processing parameters. • Output to other data files for further processing: events related to motions, hearings, orders, trials, and indicators of case characteristics that are used in the case weights. • Output separately for further investigation events that could not be categorized because they could not be found in the code description tables. • Output all of the categorized event records using a standard format. Preserved event context information and inter-event cross-references. Tagged each record with case, event, and sequence identifiers to facilitate subsequent processing. • During testing, output skipped events to a separate file to verify correct processing. During production, skipped events were not output. • Maintained and output processing statistics. 	<p>process_evtrlfwho_ICMS_cvr version: 3.3 date: 25-Apr-2004 principal source data files: <i>evtrlfwho</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>cvcrmotns</i> <i>cvcrorders</i> <i>cvcrprocds</i> <i>cvcrindcs</i> <i>cvcrunkwns</i> <i>cvcrstats</i></p>

Table W1: Brief Description of Major Data-Processing and Analysis Programs (continued)

Processing Task	SAS Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used macro shell to process all courts. • Sorted records to ensure all records related to the same motion were processed in the proper sequence. • Processed order events and hearing events separately. Retained events were output to separate files for further processing. Motions filed but not heard or ruled on were not counted. • Eliminated duplicate judge records and events handled by magistrate judges. • Eliminated order records that did not represent a ruling (e.g., “continued” or “under advisement”). • Retained only one order record per motion filed; duplicate orders relating to the same motion were not counted. • Eliminated hearing records that did not indicate a hearing was actually held (e.g., “scheduled” or “cancelled”). • Kept track of scheduled hearings and orders issued on the same motion to determine if a hearing record should be generated. Generated and output new hearing records when appropriate. • During testing, output eliminated events to a separate file to verify correct processing. During production, eliminated events were not output. • Maintained and output processing statistics. 	<p>process_motns_ICMS_cvr version: 2.3 date: 27-Apr-2004 principal source data files: <i>cvcrmotns</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>cvcrmotnkeep</i> <i>cvcrmhrgkeep</i> <i>cvcrkpmnstats</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used macro shell to process all courts. • Sorted records to ensure all records related to the same event were processed together. • Eliminated duplicate judge records and orders issued by magistrate judges. • Eliminated records that did not represent a ruling (e.g., “continued” or “under advisement”). • Retained only one order record per event; duplicate records relating to the same order 	<p>process_ordrs_ICMS_cvr version: 1.7 date: 28-Apr-2004 principal source data files: <i>cvcrorders</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>cvcrordrkeep</i> <i>cvcrkporstats</i></p>

Table W1: Brief Description of Major Data-Processing and Analysis Programs (continued)

Processing Task	SAS Programs
<p>were not counted. Retained events were output for further processing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed special processing for “Judgment” orders. • During testing, output eliminated events to a separate file to verify correct processing. During production, eliminated events were not output. • Maintained and output processing statistics. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used macro shell to process all courts. • Sorted records to ensure all related records were processed together. • Used event context information to set flags identifying type of proceeding. • Eliminated duplicate judge records and events handled by magistrate judges. • Eliminated records that did not indicate a proceeding was actually held (e.g., “scheduled” or “cancelled”). • Used “type of proceeding” flags to convert “minutes” events to appropriate proceeding event (e.g., conference or trial). • Retained events were output for further processing. • During testing, output eliminated events to a separate file to verify correct processing. During production, eliminated events were not output. • Maintained and output processing statistics. 	<p>process_procs_ICMS_cvr version: 1.5 date: 28-Apr-2004 principal source data files: <i>cvrprocds</i> principal output files used in further processing: <i>cvrprockkeep</i> <i>cvcrkpprstats</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used macro shell to process all courts. • Sorted input files to ensure all related records were processed together. • Indicator events and unknown events were processed separately. • Used event context information to set indicator flags identifying various case characteristics. • Identified negation keywords (e.g., “No Interpreter”) and corrected indicator flags 	<p>process_indunk_ICMS_cvr version: 1.1 date: 27-Apr-2004 principal source data files: <i>cvrindcs</i> <i>cvcrunkwns</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing:</p>

Table W1: Brief Description of Major Data-Processing and Analysis Programs (continued)

Processing Task	SAS Programs
<p>when necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output single record of indicator flags for each case. • Aggregated unknown events together. Output counts for each event. 	<p><i>cvcrintdcstats</i> <i>cvcraggunks</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used macro shell to process all courts. • Concatenated all of the ICMS courts’ “keep” data records together for each type of record so that processing could subsequently be done in a single pass rather than court-by-court. • Appended docket_type and case type fields to the event records. • Converted the ICMS “keep” files into “good case” files by excluding records from cases for which the “good case” flag was not set. 	<p>merge_ICMS_keep_datasets version: 1.2 date: 29-Apr-2004 principal source data files: for each ICMS court <i>cvcrmotnkeep</i> <i>cvcrmhrgkeep</i> <i>cvcrordrkeep</i> <i>cvcrprockeep</i> <i>cvcrintdcstats</i> <i>cvcraggunks</i></p> <p>principal interim files: a single merged file for all ICMS courts <i>icmskeepmotn</i> <i>icmskeepmhr</i> <i>icmskeepordr</i> <i>icmskeepproc</i> <i>icmskeepindc</i> <i>icmskeepunkn</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: a single merged file for all ICMS courts, “good case” data only <i>icmsgoodcasemotn</i> <i>icmsgoodcasemhrg</i> <i>icmsgoodcaseordr</i> <i>icmsgoodcaseproc</i> <i>icmsgoodcaseindc</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified set of orders for final processing. • Initially processed orders on motions separate from other orders. • Assigned final computation category to each order. 	<p>final_processing_motns_ordrs_ICMS version: 1.3 date: 11-May-2004 principal source data files: <i>icmsgoodcasemotn</i></p>

Table W1: Brief Description of Major Data-Processing and Analysis Programs (continued)

Processing Task	SAS Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed special event- and case-specific processing. Merged motion orders and other orders; checked for and eliminated duplicates. Produced final list of orders used in case-weight computations. 	<p><i>icmsgoodcaseordr</i> <i>mapjoinmotnordr</i></p> <p>principal interim files: <i>icmsfnlgcmotn</i> <i>icmsfnlgcordr</i> <i>motncvtevnts</i> <i>ordrcvtevnts</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>icmsgccvtmotn</i> <i>icmsgccvtordr</i> <i>icmsgccvtevnts</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified set of proceedings for final processing. Initially processed hearings on motions separate from other proceedings. Converted “minutes” proceedings to “conferences” or “hearings” based on percentages of known events by case type. Assigned final computation category to each proceeding. Performed special event- and case-specific processing. Merged hearings on motions and other non-trial proceedings; checked for and eliminated duplicates. Produced final list of non-trial proceedings used in case-weight computations. <p><i>Trial proceedings received additional processing in the program final_processing_js10_trls_ICMS described below.</i></p>	<p>final_processing_mhrgs_procs_ICMS version: 1.4 date: 13-May-2004 principal source data files: <i>icmsgoodcaseproc</i> <i>icmsgoodcasemhrg</i> <i>icmsgcprocpts</i> <i>mapjoinmhrgproc</i></p> <p>principal interim files: <i>icmsmhrggrps</i> <i>icmsprocgrps</i> <i>allprocgrps</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>icmsaddcvtproc</i> <i>icmsaddcvtmhrg</i> <i>icmsfnlgcproc</i> <i>icmsgccvtevnts</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified JS-10 trial records from the period 1996–2002 that matched to “good cases” included in case weights analysis. 	<p>setup_icmsgc_trlmtches version: 1.0 date: 11-May-2004 principal source data files: <i>alltrlsjdg</i> <i>icmsgoodcases</i> <i>allgctrlflg</i></p>

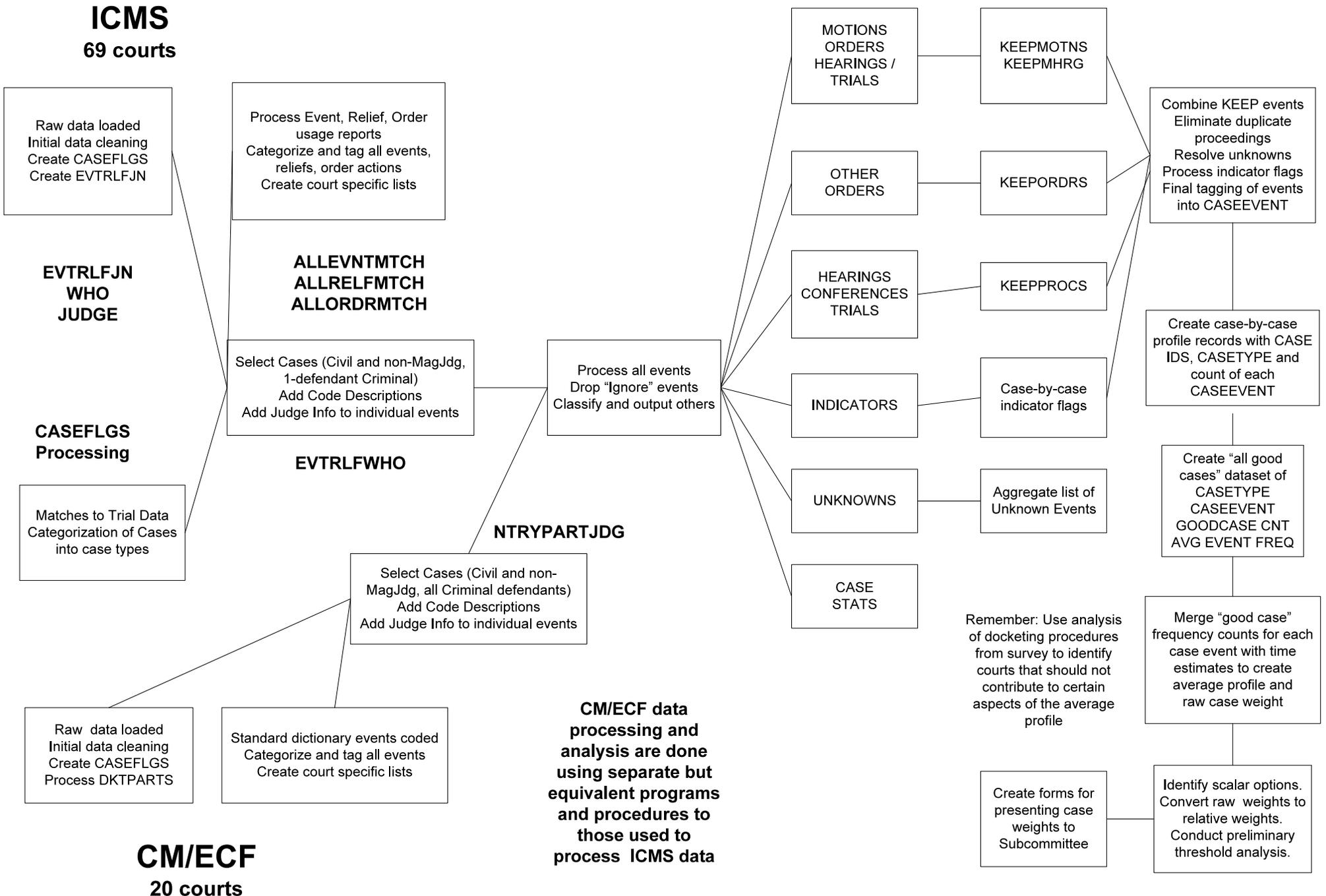
Table W1: Brief Description of Major Data-Processing and Analysis Programs (continued)

Processing Task	SAS Programs
	principal interim files: <i>qwktrl9602</i> <i>allgctrlmiss</i> principal output files used in further processing: <i>allgctrlmtchs</i>
<p><i>Preliminary processing of ICMS trial proceedings was done in the program final_processing_mhrgs_procs_ICMS described above.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially processed JS-10 trial records separate from ICMS trial proceedings extracted from court databases. • Aggregated together multiple ICMS trial records representing separate days of a single trial to produce one proceeding record per trial. • Assigned final computation category to each JS-10 trial record and created required data fields to conform to format of ICMS trial proceedings. • Merged JS-10 trial records and ICMS trial proceedings; checked for and eliminated duplicates. • Produced final list of trial proceedings used in case-weight computations. 	<p>final_processing_js10_trls_ICMS version: 1.3 date: 12-May-2004 principal source data files: <i>icmsaddcvtproc</i> <i>icmsaddcvtmhrgrg</i> <i>allgctrlmtchs</i></p> <p>principal interim files used in further processing: <i>icmstrlgrps</i> <i>icmsjs10trlmtchs</i> <i>alltrlgrps</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing: <i>icmsfnlgctrls</i> <i>icmsgccvtevnts</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially processed adjustment indicators from three data sources separately: (1) text of original events, (2) case flags, and (3) computed event indicator flags. • Used macro shell to process all courts. • Searched text of original motion, order, proceedings, and indicator files for specific keywords identifying case characteristics related to case adjustments. • Output interim indicator records for each event type and each data source. • Assigned final computation category to 	<p>final_processing_indics_adj_ICMS version: 1.2 date: 12-May-2004 principal source data files: <i>cvcrmotns</i> <i>cvcrordrs</i> <i>cvcrprocds</i> <i>cvcrindcs</i> <i>icmsgoodcases</i> <i>icmsgoodcaseindc</i></p> <p>principal interim files used in further</p>

Table W1: Brief Description of Major Data-Processing and Analysis Programs (continued)

Processing Task	SAS Programs
<p>each indicator record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merged indicator records created from each data source; checked for and eliminated duplicates. • Produced final list of indicator records used in case-weight computations. 	<p>processing:</p> <p><i>allgc_indc_motns</i> <i>allgc_indc_ordrs</i> <i>allgc_indc_procs</i> <i>allgc_indc_indcs</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing:</p> <p><i>icmsfnlgcindcs</i> <i>icmsgccvtevnts</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reprocessed hearing events for which it was unknown whether a district judge or a magistrate judge held the hearing. • Used the proportion of district to magistrate judges conducting hearings in ICMS courts, where the identification of judge was more consistent, to randomly identify some unknown events as magistrate judge events and thereby exclude them from the analysis. • Reduced the incidence of hearing events inflated as a result of missing judge data. • Used modified list of hearing events in case-weight computations. 	<p>modify_CMECF_hearing_counts</p> <p>version: 1.0 date: 15-May-2004</p> <p>principal source data files:</p> <p><i>ecfgccvtevnts</i> <i>ecfgoodcases</i></p> <p>principal output files used in further processing:</p> <p><i>ecfgcmodevnts</i></p>

Figure W1: Flowchart of Data Processing (January - June 2004)



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Table W2: Association of Event Subcategories to a Specific Case-Weight Computation Category*

Event Subcategory	Civil Computation Category	Special Case Type Handling	Criminal Computation Category
Cr -- Appoint	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Authorize	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Enu CJA Exp	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Enu CJA Pay	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Enu CJA21 Pay	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Enu CJA24 Pay	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Enu CJA30 Pay	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Enu CJA31 Pay	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Enu Disqualify	None		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
Cr -- Enu Oth	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Enu Seal	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Hrg Arrg	None		CR G:HRG ARRGN
Cr -- Hrg GJ	None		None
Cr -- Hrg Oth	None		CR F:HRG MOTN
Cr -- Hrg Plea	None		CR H:HRG PLEA
Cr -- Hrg Sent	None		CR I:HRG SENTNONEVID
Cr -- Hrg Suppress	None		CR F:HRG MOTN
Cr -- Hrg TSR / Prob	None		None
Cr -- J&C	None		CR L:ORD OTHER
Cr -- Sub Dism	None		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
Cr -- Sub Oth	None		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
Cr -- Sub Plea	None		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
Cr -- Suppress	None		CR J:ORD SUPPRESS

*This is a sample listing to illustrate the method; not every event is listed.

Table W2: Association of Event Subcategories to a Specific Case-Weight Computation Category (continued)

Event Subcategory	Civil Computation Category	Special Case Type Handling	Criminal Computation Category
Cv -- BkApl	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV	cv02:BankAppeal	None
Cv -- Certify	CV K:ORD OTHER		None
Cv -- Conf ADR	CV F:CONF OTHER		None
Cv -- Conf Settle	CV E:CONF SETTLE		None
Cv -- Enu Bnk	CV K:ORD OTHER	cv03:BankWithdraw	None
Cv -- Enu Jdg	CV K:ORD OTHER		None
Cv -- Enu Other	CV K:ORD OTHER		None
Cv -- Enu Remand	CV K:ORD OTHER		None
Cv -- Enu Remand -- Agency	CV K:ORD OTHER		None
Cv -- Enu Remand -- StCt	CV K:ORD OTHER		None
Cv -- Enu TRO	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		None
Cv -- Enu Vac	CV K:ORD OTHER	cv27:2255HabCorp	None
Cv -- Habeas	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV	only cv25, cv26	None
Cv -- Hrg ADR	CV G:HRG MOTN		None
Cv -- Hrg BkApl	CV G:HRG MOTN		None
Cv -- Hrg Markman	CV G:HRG MOTN		None
Cv -- Hrg PI / TRO	CV C:HRG TRO		None
Cv -- SJ	CV H:ORD SUMJJDG		None
Cv -- SJ Agency	CV H:ORD SUMJJDG		None
Cv -- SJ Habeas	CV H:ORD SUMJJDG		None
Cv -- SJ SS	CV H:ORD SUMJJDG		None
Cv -- Sub Class	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		None
Cv -- Sub Dism	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		None
Cv -- Sub Jdg	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		None
Cv -- Sub PI	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		None

Table W2: Association of Event Subcategories to a Specific Case-Weight Computation Category (continued)

Event Subcategory	Civil Computation Category	Special Case Type Handling	Criminal Computation Category
Cv -- Sub TRO	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		None
CvCr -- Adopt	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Conf Chamb	CV F:CONF OTHER		CR E:CONF
CvCr -- Conf Disc	CV F:CONF OTHER		CR E:CONF
CvCr -- Conf Other	CV F:CONF OTHER		CR E:CONF
CvCr -- Conf Phone	CV F:CONF OTHER		CR E:CONF
CvCr -- Conf Ptrl	CV F:CONF OTHER		CR E:CONF
CvCr -- Conf Sched	CV F:CONF OTHER		CR E:CONF
CvCr -- Conf Status	CV F:CONF OTHER		CR E:CONF
CvCr -- Diff Cert	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV	excl cv23 to cv29	CR L:ORD OTHER
CvCr -- Diff Cert	CV K:ORD OTHER	only cv23 to cv29	None
CvCr -- Diff Contempt	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Diff Disc	CV I:ORD DISCVRY		CR L:ORD OTHER
CvCr -- Diff Lim	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Diff Ntrl	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Diff R&R	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Diff Set Aside	CV K:ORD OTHER	cv27:2255HabCorp	None
CvCr -- Diff Withdraw	CV K:ORD OTHER	cv03:BankWithdraw	CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Disqualify	None		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Enu Jdg	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR L:ORD OTHER
CvCr -- Enu Modify	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR L:ORD OTHER
CvCr -- Enu Oth	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR L:ORD OTHER
CvCr -- Enu Remand	CV K:ORD OTHER		None
CvCr -- Evid Hrg	CV D:HRG EVID		CR D:HRG EVID
CvCr -- Evidence 404b	None		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV

Table W2: Association of Event Subcategories to a Specific Case-Weight Computation Category (continued)

Event Subcategory	Civil Computation Category	Special Case Type Handling	Criminal Computation Category
CvCr -- Habeas	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV	only cv25, cv26	None
CvCr -- Hrg Chamb	CV G:HRG MOTN		CR F:HRG MOTN
CvCr -- Hrg Disc	CV G:HRG MOTN		CR F:HRG MOTN
CvCr -- Hrg Motn	CV G:HRG MOTN		CR F:HRG MOTN
CvCr -- Hrg Other	CV G:HRG MOTN		CR F:HRG MOTN
CvCr -- Jdg Consent	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR L:ORD OTHER
CvCr -- Judgment	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR L:ORD OTHER
CvCr -- Minutes	CV X:UNK MIN		CR X:UNK MIN
CvCr -- Reverse	CV H:ORD SUMJDG	only record review	None
CvCr -- SJ Agency -- Affirm	CV H:ORD SUMJDG		None
CvCr -- SJ Agency -- Reverse	CV H:ORD SUMJDG		None
CvCr -- SJ BkApl	CV H:ORD SUMJDG		None
CvCr -- Sub Dism	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Sub FF	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Sub Jdg	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR L:ORD OTHER
CvCr -- Sub MO	CV J:ORD SUBSTANTV		CR K:ORD SUBSTANTV
CvCr -- Trl	CV A:TRIAL JURY	excl cv02, cv10	CR A:TRIAL JURY
CvCr -- Trl	CV B:TRIAL NONJURY	only cv02, cv10	None
CvCr -- Trl Bench	CV B:TRIAL NONJURY		CR B:TRIAL NONJURY
CvCr -- Trl Jury	CV A:TRIAL JURY		CR A:TRIAL JURY
CvCr -- Trl VD	CV A:TRIAL JURY		CR A:TRIAL JURY
CvCr -- Verdict	CV K:ORD OTHER		CR L:ORD OTHER